## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICEN, W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAUSTS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway,-Dg. Diswouts-Masic

WALLACK STREATHE, No. 844 Brindway. - RETURNED NEW BOWFRY THEATRE, BOWER, -- SCALP HUNTERS

NOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY -- MACARINE, OR THE

NIXON S CREMORNE GARDEN, Pourteenth street and arth averus, - TERN, Baltier, Promenade Concent AND

EQUESTRIANESM.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-Gev. For Trumb-Con. North-Learner Seat. Happy Fantly, etc., at all hours. Mark of Munerin, afternoon and

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 583 Breadway, - Szmiorian Songs, Dances, &c. - Dormin Kungup, Room

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANGES &C. - UNION ARMY.

HITCHCOCK'S TIFFATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal street, Songs, Dances, Bushengers, &c. GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 615 Broadway. - DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTA.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Browlway. - Open daily from 10 A. M. Ull 10 P. M.

New York, Wednesday, August 13, 1869.

## THE SITUATION.

General Pope reports to General Halleck that Jackson's robel forces retreated under cover of Monday night across the Ranidau; that the rebel rear guard was crossing the river toward Orange Court House yesterday morning, and further, that the Union cavalry and artillery were in pur-

Our special correspondence relative to the battle of Saturday will be found very clear and interesting. It is plain, from the result of the action, that Gen. Jackson's forces must have suffered severely. The prisoners report that their own troops were mowed down like grass, and that they were three times heavily reinforced.

There is no news of importance from General McClellan. The camp is very quiet, and the health of the command has been greatly improved.

The rebel General Morgan is reported to have taken possession of Galiatin, Tenn., which he has occupied with a large force of rebels. Colonel Boone, of Kentucky, and four companies of troops from that State, are said to have been captured.

From Missouri we learn that Independence was captured by the rebels, 1,500 strong, under Colonels Hughes and Quantrell, after an hour's fighting. There is great excitement at Lexington, and every one is arming for the conflict.

The news from the South, which we publish in to-day's Hanand, is highly important. The Richmond papers of the 9th inst. contain a telegraphic despatch, dated Mobile, August 8, in which it states that Baton Rouge, Louisiana, was captured on the 6th inst. by a rebel force under Brigadier Ceneral John C. Breckinridge, which resulted in the defeat of our troops, the capture of all their camp conjugge and stores, and the death of Brigadier General Thomas Williams, United States Army. The robel Breckinridge, in his report of the affair, says: "We occupied the field till evening, but no decisive result was gained after my last despatch. There being no water between here (Collett's river, ten miles from Ba on Rouge) and the Mississippi river, compelled me to come here." The rebei ram Arkansas was sunk by the teleral ficet off Bayon Sara. Another account from the West ram had reached Baton Rong and destroyed two Union gunboats.

A despatch to the illebraor d paners, dated Mobile. Appear 7, states that a builde took place on the 5th and Stevenson, and a Union force under Generals Morgan and Bird, which resulted in "the vapoles. and the capture of a bestery of four guns." The Michmond Examiner of the 1th, in an edicount of the tel graphers is somewhat colored.

Another Jespatch, dated Chettarooga, August well, twelve miles from Combersand Can. On Tuesday Vaughou's Third Tennessee regiment whipped III d's congade Tennessoe, at He Crock Cap. The Confederate loss was 12: Bird's, 100 General Unition are succeeded in galling the such; 's lett. General Stevenson, being relie ferced, flanked Bowen's economical, capturing the federal Arms of East Tennesses "

Brigodier General W. R. Calwell (rebel) was assaudnated on the afternoon of the 6th fost. at ble residence, six miles from Kroxville, Topuessee,

Brigadier General Clark (robei) was captured by Unite troops in the battle at Baton Rouge. Another account reports him killed.

It has been remi-officially approunced that draft ing cannot be not into operation in this State ontil the lat of e-ptember, as it will take until that time to complete the preliminary arrangements.

The British news by the Scotia is not particulacly remarkable as regards this particular convulsion. The American portion of the foreign news is very interesting, as is also the letter from the Prince de Joinville.

# MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship Philadelphia at this peri, from New Orleans A. gust 3, we are put in possession of correspondence and newspapers four days inter than our previous advices. It will be observed from the interesting letter of our special correspondent that Brigadler General Phelps of abolition proclamation actoricty, has had an other severy artach of his chronic disease of negro He conceived the idea of raising a negro brigade, and to thwith commenced itsorganization the project was discovered when he applied to headquarters for uniforms and equipments. General Butler gave his doughty subordinate an official

A colonization party of forty Germans were about leaving New Orleans for Nicaragua on the Blat ult.

The receipts of merchandise at New Orleans from the interior of the State were beginning to assume respectable figures. The receipts by river and constwine in four days were 3,400 hogolicade of sugar, 573 barrels of molasses, 61 beles of cotson and 110 barrels of rum.

The pinters of Tabimany parish, La., recently

petitioned the rebel General Ruggius, commanding in Lower Louisiana, to allow them to trade with New Orleans. Of course their petition was refused. The correspondence on the subject is pub Ushed elsewhere.

morealth (rebel), of the 21st The Atlanta Comme ult., says that the rebel ram Georgia (late Fingal). has an armament of ten guns.

A letter to the Mobile Tribune of the 20th ult. from Texas, says: Food is abundant. The town of Bastrop, Texas, was destroyed on the 5th ult. [Bustrop is the capital of Bastrop county, Texas, thirty-six miles east of Austin, on the left bank of the Colorado. In 1855 it contained a court house, several stores, three saw mills and 6,400 inhabitants.—Eo. HEBALD.]
The rebel General Polk and staff arrived at Mo-

bile on the 27th of July.

We are indebted to Mr. M. W. Griffin, of Boston a passenger by the steamship Philadelphia, from New Orleans; for his courtesy in bringing to New York our despatches from our special correspondeut in that city.

The City of Baltimore and Scotia, from Queens town, reached this port early yesterday morning, with our European files and correspondence to the 2d of August. The news by both vessels has been anticipated by our telegraphic summaries, from Saint John's, Newfoundland, published after they passed Cape Race. The details will be found interesting.

Archbishop Hughes delivered two very cloquent speeches at a banquet given in his honor at Cork, Ireland, on the subject of public education, the war in the United States, and emigration from Ireland. These addresses are published in the

In the State of New York there are about five hundred and sixty thousand men subject to draft; but owing to the number of soldiers already in the field, and the escape of successful dodgers, only three hundred and fifty thousand names have been enrolled. Of these probably fifty thousand will make out plain cases of incompetency, or exemption from other causes, leaving but three hundred thousand from which to take the State's quota of sixty thousand men, which will be one out of every five. If the whole of the able bodied militia could be faithfully enrolled, the draft would not take more than one in ten. In the large cities men with families are more likely to be caught than single men, because they are always more easily found, and have fewer facilities for escaping the operations of the militia law. When a young man is enrolled and located in a certain boarding house or private family, all he has to do is to shoulder ais carpet bag and move further up town, or change from one side to the other, and he becomes just as secure as though he had been permitted to leave for Canada. By this means, and the practising of various other dodges which lay within the reach of young men, the operation of the draft fall with unequal severity upon men with families, who claim to have " local habitation and a name."

From the Cape of Good Hope we have news dated at Table Bay on the 20th of June. At the Cape the Governor had sent down to the House of sembly the bill for the annexation of British Kaffraria. This measure, besides incorporating British Kaffraria with the Cane colony, proposes to add three members to the Legislative Counciltwo for the eastern and one for the western prosince, and ten members to the House of Assem biy-four for the west and six for the east. The total revenue of the colony for the year ending March 31, 1862, was £586,621, and the expenditure during the same period, £553,264, leaving a surplus of £33,757. There was a decline in busi

ness and trade was duit. In the United States Circuit Court Fernando Di Marchi, convicted of the murder of Francis Vin cent, was brought up vesterday for sentence. Mr Edwin James attended as counsel for the prisoner and submitted to the Court several legal points in arrest of judgment, on the grounds of defective allogations in the indictment, and deficiency of proof that the vessel on which the murder was committed was an American ship. The case is to unday next, and sentence was

The stock market was active and buovant vesterday especially in the afternoon. Government sixes rese to par, and railway shares advanced from 2 to 2% per cent A fresh demand sprung up for the shares of the trunk roads, based on the understanding that freights are to be raised. Money was abundant at 4 per cent. Ex-change about 12536 for banker's bills. Gold 1131, a 114. The experts of produce for the week foot up \$3 607.657

The action market was firm yesterday, with mor doing. The thief purchasers were spinners, some whom were said to be engaged in government contract in-t. at Tazewell, seven miles from Cumberland The sales emirmed 1,600 biles, closing stiff on the basi Gap, between a relief force under Generals Rains of 40s a 48c. for midding uplands. The market was whilecatra State was rather firmer. The tropsaction w re-moderate. Prime to choice wheat was scarce, and of the federal troops with great sleuge or | poles of so b were firm, while inferior and con I mon grades were betty. Own was diff and heavy to heated and common grades, while good shipping qualities of Western mixed nere rold at 57c a 58c torial article on the subject, says: - The ac. | less active, though proces were steady, with sales of most \$31 25 a \$1) 5; c-chicav at \$11 30 a \$31 57 tc. ap prime at \$0 97 to 0 \$10. A cargo of 2,900 bars center was 8 saves. There are rumors of a buttle between 1 s.c. he bee, with soils or 1 556 held Cohan and New Stevenson's brigade and 4,000 federals none Tage. Onester. Coffee and stendy, but quiet; a cargo of file was in freaty and probably sold on private terms, the street of the and finites communed 121.114 bags, 100.101 tags of all contributes. Freights were n finner, with a secretar amount of engagements.

dling Journals on the Recent Battle. The motto of the old Romans was:-"Never despair of the republic." When the news of a terrible de cat was brought to a Roman Consul, instead of being east into despair, he proudly congratulated the Senate that the affair was no worse," and thus reinspired public confidence and saved the nation. In a war like this we should adopt the brave Roman motto. With a country like ours, confidence is a duty and despair a crime. Suppose that one of our armies be defeated, is that to be the signal for a general weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth? Is it not, rather, to act upon us like a spur, orging us to renewed exertions and de veloping our highest energies? Shame upon the cowardly, sneaking, skedaddling, un-American journals which cry "all is lost" at the

least rumor of a repulse. Look at the editorial articles in the Times and World of yesterday upon the recent battle of Cedar Mountain. The Times says that we have nothing to boast of" in the result of the battle, calls our share of the engagement "a fallure," and regrets that the country bas been disappointed in Gen. Pope." The World going still farther than its weak colaborer, insists that "General Banks was beaten;" that he "retreated:" that the "robelt were not driven back. but retired at their leisure." These assertions. it will be remembered, are not founded upon any definite information from the scene of the conflict. They are supported only by special pleading in regard to a telegram which announced our success, but which, by a silly play upon words, these shedaildling journalists attompt to construe into a confirmation of their apticipations of defeat. It is almost unnecessary to say that the statements which we have quoted are as fai o as the logic which sustains | do against us! A country which can put a couthem is cowardly and sophistical. The battle ple of million of soldiers in the field

the battle, published in another column this morning. They will find that the advance corps of General Banks, not desiring to bring on a general engagement, was attacked by a superior force of rebels; that General Banks avenged his retreat down the Shenandoah by giving Stonewall Jackson his first check; that our soldiers not only beld their position in spite of the rebels, but actually occupied the battle field, and that Stonewall Jackson acknowledged himself beaten by sending a flag of truce for permission to bury his dead.

See, then, the nice dilemma in which the

sneaking journalists of the Times and World have placed themselves. Stonewall Jackson, a rebel general, acknowledges his defeat by the customary mode, recognized the world over, of begging permission to bury his dead. These journalists, pretending to be loyal, assert that the rebels were victorious, and virtually deny both the Union and the rebel generals' versions of the affair. Do the editors of the Times and World know befter than Stonewall Jackson whether or not he was defeated? Are they better able to judge of the results of the con flict than the rebel general who was beaten, or than the correspondents present on the field? Why do they make haste to claim a rebel victory? Why do they eagerly announce, in contradiction to all the facts of the case, that the Union forces were defeated? Why do they joyfully seize upon the first occasion-or rather lack of occasion-to proclaim General Pope a failure? Is this loyal, patriotic, manly? Shall we never have the last of this skedaddling journalism? Does the swift-footed editor of the Times imagine that all Americans are fugitives from battle fields, as he was from Solferino and Manassas? Do the hypocritical parsons of the World suppose that drinking army ale and porter and snivelling over supposed defeats are the chief ends of man? Will these disgraceful journalists never comprehend the necessities and responsibilities of a crisis like this? They seem still to dream that this is a sort of a political war. They have their favorites among our generals, and their favorite corps in our armies. They wish this commander to succeed, and pray for that commander's defeat. We insist upon it that such practical treason should cease. There can be no two parties in the North. Our President, our generals and our armies must be encouraged and sustained by every loyal man. For Congress and the Cabinet we care nothing. Just at present they are of little service to us; for we must conquer the rebellion by hard fighting; and often they are positive nuisances; for they stand in the way of a stern grapple with the rebels. But our President, our generals-ali our generals-and our armies are to be the salvation of the nation. They must be supported, not criticised: encouraged, not maligned. Let is then, have no more of these cowardly anticipations of defeats and disloyal transformations of successes into repulses, in order to discourage recruiting and weaken public confidence in our generals. Let us wait until we are certain of defeat, and then make the best of it, rejoicing, like the Roman Consul, that "it is no worse." In victory or defeat alike let us "Never despair of the republic."

### The Projected Meeting of Continental Severeigns-Intervention.

From the advices received by the Scotia and lity of Baltimore, we learn that the proposed interview between the Emperors of Russia and France and the King of Prussia will take place about the middle of September. The spot has not been as yet designated where the sovereigns are to meet: but the probabilities all incline in favor of Berlin

The topics to be discussed at this conference are matter of great uneasiness to the English press. The tory journals, not unwilling to turn | teer system, and that he (General Butler) had o temporary account in favor of the political event of so much importance, even whilst termented by their fears on another account, insist upon it that the affairs of America will form the main subject of discussion. Then even go so far as to assert that a plan is already agreed upon by which Russia is to be made the cat's paw of France in reference to this country, and to assume the odium of taking the first steps towards intervention, by a proresul of mediation, to be followed, if rejected by more energetic measures.

There is not the least foundation for these assertions. The tone of the leading statesmen of Great Eritain and the English press gene rully, since this conference has been seriously talked of, is sufficient to prove their utter groundlessness. From language of the bitterest and most menacing import they have toned down into declarations which, though far from friendly to us, are at least free from threats. and even show a disposition towards conciliation. The fact is that England is terribly exereised about this meeting of the continental sovereigns, and has become alive to the misake which she made in alienating the good feeling of this country from her. She knows that no political understanding arrived at beween France and Russia can bode any good to her interests, and she would gladly find herself again in the position which she occupied to wards us previous to the commencement of the war. It will take, however, a quarter of a century of kindly relations and active friendship to

restore that state of things. There never was, we are convinced, less eason to apprehend interference by the European governments than there is at present. In the first place, intervention would inevitably lead to war, and a war with us would only have the effect of postponing Europe's chances of getting cotton, besides destroying the trade of England and France with the Northern States. Then no European government, either singly or in league with circo, is in a position to enter into a war with us. Russia is threatened with internal convulsions, which occupy all the cares and anxieties of her rulers. The people of France are already growling at the expenses of the Mexican expedition, and will never consent to their government embarking in a contest which must prove a hundredfold more costly. As to England, we leave her entirely out of the question. If she cannot afford to aid Canada she certainly cannot afford to commence a war with us, which would enlarger not only the whole of her North American provinces, but her West India possessions. But let all three governments combine, and what can thav was by no means "a failure." The country is not "disappointed in General Pope." General band in the strongest iron-clad many in the world, and which interposes three thousand miles of distance between it and it: comics, clined to believe the assertions of the Times. It is not to be builted or overrun like a small school.

and World read our correspondent's account of German or Italian principality. They would simply exhaust and bankrupt themselves in the

> We believe that the French Emperor is too shrewd, and the Russian Emperor too friendly towards us, to contemplate for a moment making such a scheme one of the objects of their proposed interview. They meet to come to some understanding about the affairs of the East, still further complicated by the war in Montenegro, and about the Roman question, to which the movements of Garibaldi are imparting an aspect of pressing danger. If the war in America should come on the tapis, it will only be incidentally and with a confirmed disposition to let matters right themselves in this quarter. It is the shortest and surest way for the European countries to get their supplies of cotton and to avoid the revolutionary dangers to which the stoppage of Northern exports would expose them. We have nothing, we repeat, to fear from this projected hob-nobbing of continental rulers. If any government has cause for unxiety it is that of England, and it shows it by the manner in which it is again attempting to curry favor with us, after heaping insults and injuries upon us in the hour of our

The Question of Arming the Negro-Interesting Correspondence of Generals Butler and Phelps.

We publish in the letter of our New Orleans correspondent an important correspondence which has taken place between General Butler and his subordinate officer, General Phelps, on the question of arming the negroes, together with General Butler's report on the subject to the War Department. As the negro is a very good servant, but a very bad master, and as in his proper place he is highly useful to the community, so General Phelps is an excellent soldier and a meritorious officer, if he only knew how to keep his place. From his letters, as we'll as his former proceedings, we fear this is the principal difficulty with him, and that he aspires to be a statesman, for which position he is evidently unfit.

General Phelps first gained some unenviable distinction by imitating the foolish proclamation of Fremont, but outstripping even him in zeal, inasmuch as he assailed the religion of the people of Louisiana as well as their cherished institutions. He now apes General Hunter in trying to raise a black brigade, his zeal again outrunning his discretion, and leaving Hunter far behind, though it does not appear that he has been very successful in the practical work of organizing the men. He proposed to raise three regiments; but at the time he was brought up with a sudden turn by General Butler he had only organized five companies, though he sent requisitions for arms, accoutrements, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c., for a whole black brigade. With great tact, General Butler directs him to employ the Africans as laborers in cutting down the trees between his camp and the lake, in order to remove any cover in which the enemy might shelter himself for an attack on the Union troops; also to clear the ground for the co-operation of the gunboats on the lakes; finally, to erect abattis for defence, and to prepare some of the timber for firewood for the army in the city, of which there was great need. Here was abundant employment for the negroes, and which would have to be done by white soldiers if there were no negroes at hand. In reply to this letter General Phelps declares that he is unwilling to become a "slave driver." and tenders his resignation. General Butler not only declines to accept it, and rebukes him for offering to resign in the face of the enemy. but peremptorily directs him to carry out his orders as to the employment of the African laburers, and reminds him that heretofore negroes have been purposely omitted from our voluno power, even if he had the inclination, to organize them into regiments, the clothing for Louisiana volunteers being expressly limited to white men. That was reserved for the discretion of the President: a discretion which it will | before authoring was opened on by the rib has already exercised in the negative, by refus-

It remains to be seen whether General Phelps will now obey the positive orders of his superior. If he does not, it will be a clear case for the action of the Secretary of War to dismiss him from the service, if not to panish him more severely by the sentence of a court mortial. According to General Phelps, to cause black men to cat down trees is slave driving: but to cause white soldiers to do the same thing is all right. It follows from this that the abolition general thinks the black man infinitely the superior of the whitethe very claim made for him by brother Carnett at Shiloh church. General Butler's comment is pertinent and to the point: - "The roldiers of the Army of the Potomac did this very thing last summer in front of Arlington Heights. Are the negroes any better than they!" It is evident Brigadier General Phelps, thinks they

Now, as to the danger of arming the blacks, the statement of our correspondent, as well as the letter of General Butler to Secretary Stanten about a negro insurrection, is very conclusive. It seems that a few miles up the river the negroes had assumed such a menacing attitude to the white women and children left alone on the plantations that it was necessary for a federal armed boat passing by to interpose for their protection, arrest the ringleader and threaten vengeance on the rest if they attempted any further outrages. Yet these are the revolting scenes of anarchy, disorder, brutality and massacre which the abolitionists would inaugurate throughout the South-proceedings which could not advance the good cause of the Union, while they would make Americans blush forever hereafter on the score of their humanity and civilization. It is a libel on the white race of the North, numbering two to one of the inhabitants of the Southern States-whites and blacks included-to say they cannot put down the rebellion without arming the slaves against their masters' wives and children; but if they cannot, or will not, then will it be in vain to resort to an act of barbarism which the Union men of the border States, who best understand the subject, pronounce to be a suicidal policy on the part of the North; and Mr. Lincoln, who was born in a border slave State, and took up his abode in a border free State, knows too well the folly and criminality of such a step ever to adopt it

ONE EFFECT OF THE NEW ORDERS .- The orders of the War Department directing officers on leave to return immediately to their commands will be attended with one good effect. It will bring to their stern duty many whose object in obtaining furloughs was to secure promotion in the old regiments or high commissions in the new, or who were perhaps wirepulling for members of Congress and the next elections. These officers will now have to fight without promotion, and to earn preferment on the field-the proper place for a soldier to win it. Instead of appointing such politicians to higher commands than they now hold, either in the old regiments or in the new, it would be better to get rid of them and give their places to good sergeants and other non-commissioned officers who had distinguished themselves in battle. On many fields the fate of the day has been saved by the hard fighting of the rank and file, and in other cases great disaster has been prevented solely by the heroism of the men, in despite of the ignorance or stupidity of the officers. What might not have been achieved had the officers been only equal to the task they assumed? Let us have no more political generals or political subordinate officers. Let the troops be led by men who are true soldiers in courage and skill, and they will never fail to give a good account of themselves. There are many good officers who distinguished themselves in the Mexican war, who would now bring their military experience to bear for the benefit of the country, were not the places which they ought to fill occupied by men who do not know as much about military matters as many of the privates they undertake to lead. This ought to be reformed altogether. Napoleon's best generals were raised on the battle field from non-commissioned officers, and even from the ranks. We

THE DISUNION TRIBUNE AND OUR ARMY.-The Tribune complains that it is almost excluded from our armies, and that our soldiers will not read it. This is a candid admission of a fact which we have repeatedly asserted. The soldiers of our armies in the field understand precisely the treasonable character and disunion tendency of the Tribune, and will not read it any more than they would eat poison. Our soldiers ought to be excellent judges of what is and what is not a patriotic newspaper, since they are the first to suffer from newspaper treson; and they reject the Tribune unanimously Hardly a soldier's letter comes from the camps without a significant threat of what the army would do with Massa Greeley if he dared to appear among them. Sam. Wilkeson, the Tribune's own correspondent, wrote to his employers, from McClellan's army, that "they had stood between American soldiers and their sacred right to be reinforced," and that they were therefore "doomed men." Does not Greeley know that the blood of our soldiers, which he has caused to be needlessly shed at Manassas and before Richmond, cries out, like Abel's, from the ground? Does he wonder why our soldiers, like the public generally, will not read the Tribune! \_\_\_ ...

cannot imitate a better example.

Arrival of the Gunboat Isaac Smith. INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF MER CRUISE—WHAT SER-VICE SHE HAS RENDERED THE GOVERNMENT, ETC. The United States gaubent Isaac Smith, from St. John river. Florida, and Port Royal on the evening of the 7th inst., arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

The following is a dat of her officers : Commander-Jonah Cholson.
Mader-Jao. A. Dich, Robt. Farr, W. A. Dockray.

Assignation A. Oren, 1800, Park, Assignation A. Sweet. Parmater-T. Q. Hill. Chief Engineer-Treeker First Assignation Engineer-Harry. Second Assignation Engineer-Harry. Third Assignation Engineer-Harry.

The lone Smith has been absent ten morths, having sailed with the Port Royal expedition in Goldber last. baring the gate which evertook the vessels of that cope dition she soffered considerably, and by many was given transport Governor, to wing her for a time, and dually, when the gale moderated, analytical in removing the ma-

The latte Small bother battery, cot nway her decis and had the connecting red of the engine exacted diring the gale. She anchored at fort Boyel Nevember 4, an With the aid of other unboatert gratify General Butler to learn Mr. Lincoln floor was driven under the beauties of the 5th, whole has already exercised in the negative, by refus-ing to accept black regiments tendered at the a heavy shot from the batteries, which carried away be jib and stay. During the engagement of the 7th, she not only towed the Vandalia, but also worked her plyot rided gon so that every shot took effect.

> from Eay Point struck her, earrying away the fore goat. On the lat of Documber the was sent to St. Holsen Sound, and for two progress, sided by the sloop bala maintained the block de so effectionly that not a versel Shie perticipated in the expedition that cut of Free classifican Stramach, and a that to a or engaged the ulmaki iron davamah, and in that to a so engaped the chels fa ho were sudoktorn, to relatere the fact, to

> From theory she sided in the selective of Vernantias and . Morey and was also at the taking of Jacks sovide. In semiddie of March the text posteriors of ct. constitute, adding it until turned over to the army. While there is despetched ber basis to Makarasa, inich, on the on the control of the control of

I she went to the St. Johns river, and was con-On May I she went to the St. Johns river, and was co steadly movine up and down mescentian the eaching for exceeding batteries. On the accusion when many o hundred miles up the river, she was fired into by a carrier accusion, and and by a carrier accusion, and and by a carrier accusion, but not a person injure she reconnected to the Royal she has the river at family was occared to feel Royal she has ded her head to the Royal she has been copy her Parcott thirty purpose. She also transfer hitly of her even. Due of her theorems has not less than the she has been millioned by self-ment and the has been millioned to the has been millioned t

Serious Riot in Buffalo.

THERE OF THE AND GENERAL SEVENDESS -THE POLICE PORCE OVERPOWERED -- FIRST ANDREY OF THE RING-LEADERS, ETC. BUT ALO, August 12, 1862. A very serious disturbance occurred yesterby after noon on the docks, caused by the trish and German steve

deres demanding increased pay for their work, and preventing others from working at the old rates. The rictors at one time overpowered the police force. Chief of Police Drulland and others of the force were

severely injured.

Finally a number of the ringlessions were arrested, but of until the revolvers of the police officers were used. two rioter, were shot, but not dangerously wounded. The Mayer ordered the mettia under arms, but forth

The Seventy-first New York State Malitta

ately their services were not needed.

Sworm In.
The Severay first regiment, New York State Militia, was exern into the service of the United States, at Camp Marrecent into the service of the fittined states, at camp lan-tim. Tennallytown, D. C., on Raterday, August 2, by Cap-tain Hay, of the United States Army, for the term estim-ing between May 23 and August 23, 1892. It is expensed by the regiment that they will be in New York mit-lest indicated day—that is, two weeks from to ingrees. At present it is not known whether they will volunteer for the time months are see, but, by the recent order, it is understood they will not be liable for the draft.

News from San Francisco.

Arrived ship Feartes, from New York.

Arrived ship Feartes, from New York.

The market for the leading stapits is strengthering.
Candles 192, 1900 kegs-hast function symp sold on private
terms. Exchange on New York 8 a 10 descends, payable
in currency, and 2 a 2M payable in coin. At active demand for money at unchanged cates.

The steamer Active has been chartered to visit the
week of the Golden Gate, to undergon to recover the
treasure.

The abip Ocean Rover is teading for Buston, and the War Hawk for China.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Southern Account of the Capture of Baton Rouge.

Destruction of the Rebel Ram Arkansas.

Alleged Death of Brigadier General Williams United States Army.

CAPTURE OF A REDEL BRIGADIER GENERAL.

The Rebels Claim a Victory in East Tennessee.

Assassination of a Rebel Brigadier General by a Union Tennesseean,

### Schooner Runs the Blockade of Mobile, &c..

We have received copies of the Richmond Whig and Richmond Examiner of the 9th inst., from which we glean the important news of the capture of Baton Rouge y the rebels, confirmation of the report of the destruc tion of the rebal ram Arkansas, the capture by Union troops of the rebel General Clarke, and the sad news, if true, of the death of Brigadier General Williams, of the United States Army. The robel journals above men also claim a victory in East Tennessee, where a rebel force under Generals Stevenson and Rains defoated a caution our readers, come from a rebel source. A wide margin should be allowed for their entire truth until accounts shall have been received from Union sources.

The Capture of Baton Rouge-Destructien of the Ram Arkansas. [By telegraph to the Richmond Examiner, August 9.]

MORILE, August 8, 1862. A special despatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Jackson, to-day, says:—General Van Dorn permits me to copy the following despatches.—

Amere River, A.gust 6, 1862.

About one o'cleck this morning the federal gunboats ttacked the Confederate rain Arkansas. Messengers inform me that she fought them well for some time, inflicting great damage. She was then blown up by her orew. The messenger thinks they all escaped.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Collay's River, Ten Miller From Baron Rouge, August 6, 1862.

We occupied the whole of the town and the battle field

till evening, but no decisive result was gained after my hast despatch. There being no water between here and the Mississippi river compelled me to come here. I moved at my own time and in order. The Arkansas laid, with her machinery injured, fifty miles above the town all day yesterday. Her commander sent me word last evening that he would try to get her up the river, and asked if it be possible to send him a beat to aid birm. From the rope as she is permanently unserviceable. We burned nearly all of their camps and a large amount of stores, and ut them up badly. General Williams and other prominent officers are killed.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE. Remor tays that General Clarks is a prisoner. Parties from the field say that our victory was complete. The ground was stream with the dead and wounded.

The Destruction of the Ram Arkansas. [From the Richmond Whig, August 9.]

The Confederate sloop-of-war Arkansas, Lieutenant H. K. Stevens, of South Carolina, commanding, left Victorburg on Monday to co-operate in the attack on Baton Roure. After passing Bayou Sara some portion of her machinery became disabled and she was hauled in to-wards the shore for repairs. Whilst in this position she was attacked by a fleet of Yankee gunboats from below. After a gailant resistance she was abandoned and blown up. The officers and crew, we are informed, reached the

The Alleged Rebel Victory in East Ten-[Telegraphic despatch to the Richmond Examiner,

Moule, August 7, 1862 A special despatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Knoxville yesterday, says:-Heavy skirmishing commenced Tuezday with a large portion of the enemy, as rade of General Stevenson's force was engaged on our ilde. The design was to gain the enemy's rear and cus them off from the Gap. The artillery firing was very heavy. Several prisoners have been brought Temwell. No particulars of the fight received. General Bains, at last accounts, was making a forced march to

gain the enemy's rear.

Brigadier General W. P. Cancell was this afternoon essessinated by an unknown person, near his residence, als miles from Knorolle.

KNOTVILLE, August 7, 1869 A despatch this morning from Brigadier General Steversion states that, after a gallant action of four bours yesterday, near Taxewell, the enemy was repulsed with great alaughter and is in full retreat.

A courier reports that a battery of four guns was taken after our men were twice ropul ed, with the loss of one hundred and nine men. General Eurton Los succeeded in gaining the enemy's

rear. General Stevenson, being reinforced, flanked Bussen's command, capturing the "Federal Army of Bast Pennessee." The murderer of General Caswell was arrested last

CHATTANOCCA, August 8, 1862.
There are remors of a battle between Stevenson's

brisade and four thousand federals near Tazewell, twelv miles from Comberland Gap.
On Tuchday Vanghan's Third Tennessee regiment

whipped Bird's renegate Temperecane at Big Creek Gap. The Confederate less was tartive; Bird's, one hundred.

The Victories at Eaton Rouge and East Tennessee.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 9.

The news from the West is both very cheering and very degressing. The fatality which has pursued our navy is still open its keels; and the Arkansas is reported to have followed the fate of the Merrimac and the M 11. Our own people have burnt and destroyed our last remediting first class pessel on the touter. The with a little assistance from other vessels which migh have, in the course of time, been sent to her aid, might have retaken New Orleans and held the enemy's gun ponts at bay below the city. But the vessel is lost, and

Butler's reign must go on.
The news from East Tennessee is doubtless more au thentie then accorate. There is little doubt of a hand some success in that quarter; but it is possible the account of the telegrophists is somewhat colored. We have had a country, for four menths past, large enough at any time to have driven off the Yankees who have been committing depredations; but the abolute in-criness of our generals had discouraged all expectation the country is electrified with the news of a brillians triumph. If the army of Morgan, the federal general communding, has indeed been captured, the effect will be very decided upon popular feeling in Kentucky. Fast Tennesses was already secured by the pres Gorioral Bragg and the embarrassments which sur-Comberland Gap will have more intimate relation with the future of Kentucky than any other region. We shall expect more fourable and decisive moun from Kentucky very

possibly, two thousand strong. The capture would be a glorious thing. Turning the abole army loose again wever, on parele, will be the reverse. Yet the extr erdinary cartel which our rulers have recently signed with the Yackers binds us to this act of folly.

From the South Side of James River. (From the Richmond Examiner, August 9.)
The large ferce of the enemy reported is the early tels week at penetrating into Prince George con